Patent Claims

1. A method for changing the image size of video images, decimation of video image signals (V) being carried out by an integral decimation factor (MHD, MVD), and a fine decimation of the video image signals (V) additionally being carried out by a fine decimation factor (SHS, SVS) which can be adjusted to non-integral values, and a total decimation factor (MH, MV) relevant to the decimation of the video image signals (V) being formed from the integral decimation factor (MHD, MVD) and the fine decimation factor (SHS, SVS), characterized in that firstly the fine decimation of the video image signals (V) by the non-integral fine decimation factor (SHS, SVS), and subsequently the decimation by the integral decimation factor (MHD, MVD) are carried out.

2. The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that an integral decimation factor (MHD, MVD) and a fine decimation factor (SHS, SVS) whose product yields the total decimation factor are determined for a prescribed total decimation factor (MH, MV).

3. The method as claimed in claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the integral decimation factor (MHD, MVD) and the fine decimation factor (SHS, SVS) can be adjusted in such a way that a range of total decimation factors (MH, MV) comprising several integral values can be set.

4. The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that the values 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 can be adjusted for the integral decimation factor (MHD, MVD).

5. A method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 4, characterized in that values in a range of 1 to 1.5 or 1 to 2 can be adjusted for the fine decimation factor (SVS, SHS).

6. The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 5, characterized in that low-pass filtering is undertaken during and/or before the integral decimation.

7. The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 6, characterized in that the fine decimation comprises a linear interpolation of video image signals.

8. The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 7, characterized in that low-pass filtering (TP1) is carried out before the fine decimation.

9. The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 8, characterized in that frequency response crispening (P) is carried out after the integral decimation.

10. The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 9, characterized in that horizontal decimation of the video image signals is carried out.

11. The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 10, characterized in that vertical decimation of the video image signals is carried out.

12. The method as claimed in claim 11, characterized in that firstly horizontal, and subsequently vertical decimation are carried out.

13. A device for carrying out a method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 12, having a decimation filter (2; 4) for carrying out decimation of video image signals (V) by an integral decimation factor (MHD, MVD), and having a scaler (1; 3) for additionally carrying out fine decimation of the video image signals (V) by a fine decimation factor (SHS, SVS) which can be adjusted to non-integral values, such that a total decimation factor (MH, MV) relevant to the decimation of the video image signals (V) is formed from the integral decimation factor (MHD, MVD) and the fine decimation factor (SHS, SVS), characterized in that the decimation filter (2; 4) for decimation by the integral decimation factor (MHD, MVD) is connected downstream of

the scaler (1; 3) for fine decimation by the non-integral fine decimation factor (SHS, SVS).

14. The device as claimed in claim 13, characterized by a control device (6) for outputting the integral decimation factor (MHD, MVD) and the non-integral fine decimation factor (SHS, SVS).